

7. A) He repaired bicycles. B) He coached in a racing club.
 C) He worked as a salesman. D) He served as a consultant.
8. A) He wanted to be his own boss. B) He didn't want to be in too much debt.
 C) He didn't want to start from scratch. D) He found it more profitable.
9. A) They are all the man's friends. B) They work five days a week.
 C) They are paid by the hour. D) They all enjoy gambling.

Conversation 2

Questions 10 to 13 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

10. A) Absurd. B) Sad.
 C) Exciting. D) Fantastic.
11. A) The father thinks that the special effects and the acting were terrific.
 B) The daughter doesn't like the ship's doctor.
 C) The conversation is taking place in a cinema.
 D) The movie they are talking about is a science fiction movie.
12. A) The captain. B) The photographer.
 C) The doctor. D) The frog people.
13. A) The photography. B) The communications officer.
 C) The doctor. D) The plot.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken **only once**. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.*

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) They like to laugh and play games. B) They like to deceive other people.
 C) They like to laugh and make practical jokes. D) They like to read funny stories.
15. A) A beautiful park to be turned into a parking lot.
 B) The daily college newspaper read by students on campus.
 C) A Russian submarine seen in the lake on campus.
 D) The Earth being invaded by Mars.
16. A) April Fool's Day is a day when college students fool friends and neighbors.
 B) Mr. Wells' broadcast practical joke caused a panic and the deaths of several people.
 C) Practical jokes are jokes intended to trick or deceive people in some harmful way.
 D) China Daily always has a special April Fool's Day Edition on the first of April.

Questions 17 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) Girls spend 40% more time doing unpaid jobs in the companies.

- B) Girls spend more time doing housework than boys.
 C) 160 million extra hours of chores a year are undertaken by girls.
 D) Some countries highlight the difference between girls and boys in education.
18. A) Somalia. B) Sri Lanka. C) The USA. D) China.
19. A) Quantifying the challenges girls face equates to achieving gender equality.
 B) The challenges girls face are gender equality and breaking down barriers.
 C) The first important move to realize gender equality is to quantify the challenges girls face.
 D) The Sustainable Development Goal on gender equality relies on 1.1 billion girls.

Section D

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage TWICE. You have its script in the following, but with eleven blanks in it. For the first eight blanks you are required to write down the exact word you have just heard. For the last three blanks, you are required to fill in the missing information by using the exact words you have just heard or writing down the main points in your own words. During the first reading, the passage will be read at normal speed. During the second reading, you will be given intervals of 50 seconds to write down the missing information for the last three blanks.*

Nearly one fourth of the world’s population, some 1.8 billion people, are between the ages of 10 and 24, according to the United Nations 2014 State of World Population Report. (20) _____, young people are often overlooked, shut out of the decision making process, and (21) _____. “This tendency cries out for urgent correction,” states the report, “because it imperils (危及) youth as well as economies and societies at large.”

There is (22) _____ poverty and low investment in the well-being and development of young people. “In most countries, their numbers compound challenges in escaping violence, in finding dignified work, or in (23) _____ and youth-friendly health services, including reproductive health and family planning services,” notes the report. And this in turn feeds the (24) _____ cycle of poverty.

The report points out that nine out of ten young people live in less developed countries, where schooling and jobs are scarce. Many lack access to reproductive health information and services. U.S. Assistant Secretary for Population, (25) _____ and Migration Anne Richard, who spoke on the release of the report, emphasized that these are services young people need to preserve their options, (26) _____ and even save their own lives.

Too many girls, about 39,000 every day, are subjected to early and forced marriage. Some of these child brides are as young as eight. As Assistant Secretary Richard pointed out, the (27) _____ of early marriage and young people’s unmet need for contraceptives can be grave. (28) _____. And while HIV fatalities for other age groups are falling, among adolescents, they are rising.”

The United States strongly supports the report’s recommendations, including stopping early and forced marriage, adolescent pregnancies and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation (割除); (29) _____; promoting equal education for girls, and improving young people’s employment opportunities.

“We now know just how much is at stake. Not only the risks of failure, but the enormous benefits within reach with the right mix of enlightened policies and effective programs,” said Assistant Secretary Richard. “Young people deserve the chance to pursue their dreams and to thrive. (30) _____.”

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will read a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

A. connect	B. counterpart	C. race	D. compare	E. derive
F. decrease	G. deprivation	H. affluent	I. assign	J. determine
K. deduction	L. conclude	M. peer	N. underlying	O. assess

A name might tell you something about a person's background. Names can be signifiers (示意的符号) of class and race. Data show African Americans are far more likely than other (31) _____ groups to give their children uncommon names. White people tend to favor more familiar names that were formerly popular with more (32) _____ white people.

The new study purports (声称) to show a link between name and outcome of life: The more unpopular your name, the more likely you are to land in juvenile hall. That's because we know that boys with uncommon names are more likely to come from a socio-economically (33) _____ background, which means that they also are more likely to get involved with crime. Even the researchers readily admit that it's not a name alone that affects a child's outcome, but rather the circumstance (34) _____ the name.

The researchers first (35) _____ a popularity score to boys' names, based on how often they showed up in birth records in an undisclosed state from 1987 to 1991. Michael, the No. 1 boy's name, had a Popular Name Index score of 100; names such as Malcolm and Preston had index scores of 1. The researchers then (36) _____ names of young men born during that time who landed in the juvenile justice system. They found that only half had a rating higher than 11. By (37) _____, in the general population, half of the names scored higher than 20. "A 10% increase in the popularity of a name is associated with a 3.7% (38) _____ in the number of juvenile delinquents who have that name."

Still, the study theorizes (推测) that teenagers named Malcolm might also act out because their (39) _____ treat them differently or they just don't like their names. And since the study's release last week, the name-crime (40) _____ has been written or talked about in major media outlets.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more*

than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Then write the corresponding letter on your Answer Sheet.

Fixing a World That Fosters Fat

- A) Why are Americans getting fatter and fatter? The simple explanation is that we eat too much junk food and spend too much time in front of screens — be they television, phone or computer — to burn off all those empty calories.
- B) One handy prescription for healthier lives is behavior change. If people only ate more fresh produce. If only children exercised more. Unfortunately, behavior changes won't work on their own without effective societal shifts, health experts say, because eating too much and exercising too little are merely symptoms of a much larger problem. The real problem is a society littered with inexpensive fast-food meals; much advertising for fatty, sugary products; inner cities that lack supermarkets; and unhealthy, high-stress workplaces. In other words: it's the environment.
- C) "Everyone knows that you shouldn't eat junk food and you should exercise," says Kelly D. Brownell, the director of the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at Yale. "But the environment makes it so difficult that fewer people can do these things, and then you have a public health catastrophe." Dr. Brownell, who has a doctorate in psychology, is among a number of leading researchers who are proposing large-scale changes to food pricing, advertising and availability, all in the hope of creating an environment favorable to healthier diet and exercise choices.
- D) To that end, health researchers are trying hard to fix systems that are the root causes of obesity, says Dee W. Edington, the director of the Health Management Research Center at the University of Michigan. "If you take a changed person and put them in the same environment, they are going to go back to the old behaviors," says Dr. Edington, who has a doctorate in physical education. "If you change the culture and the environment first, then you can go back into a healthy environment and, when you get change, it sticks."
- E) Indeed, despite individual efforts by some states to tax junk food and drinks, promote farm produce, require healthier school lunches, or label calorie information in chain restaurants, obesity rates in the United States are growing. An estimated 72.5 million adults (3 percent more than last year) in the United States are obese, according to a report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. And, the report said, obesity costs the medical system as much as \$147 billion annually. The figure is still growing.
- F) So what kind of changes might help push Americans into healthier routines? Equalizing food pricing, for one. Fast-food restaurants can charge lower prices for hamburgers and French fries than for salad because the government *subsidizes* (补贴) the corn and soybeans used for animal feed and vegetable oil, says Barry Popkin, a professor of nutrition at the Gillings School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. "We have made it more expensive to eat healthy in a very big way. If we cut the subsidy on whole milk and made

low-fat milk cheaper, people would switch to low-fat and it would save a lot of calories.” says Dr. Popkin, who has a doctorate in agricultural economics.

- G) Health experts are also looking to the private sector. On-site fitness centers and vending machines that sell good-for-you snacks are practical workplace innovations that many companies have instituted.
 - H) On a more philosophical level, innovative companies are training managers not to burn out employees by overworking them, says Dr. Edington of the University of Michigan. “Stress can lead to overeating and obesity,” Dr. Edington says. At companies that see employee health as a renewable resource, he adds, managers encourage employees to go home on time so they can spend more time with their families, communities or favorite activities. “Instead of going home with an empty tank, you can go home with the energy that we gave you by the way we run our business,” he says.
 - I) Corporate-sector efforts are worthwhile. It’s less expensive for businesses to keep healthy workers healthy than to cover the medical costs of obesity and related problems like diabetes. For employees at I.B.M. and their families, for example, the annual medical claim for an obese adult or child costs about double that of a non-obese adult or child, says Martin J. Sepulveda, I.B.M.’s vice president for health services.
 - J) I.B.M. has been promoting wellness for employees since the 1980s. Now it offers a new program, the Children’s Health Rebate, to encourage employees to increase their at-home family dinners, their servings of fruits and vegetables, and their physical activities, as well as to reduce their children’s television and computer time. In addition to helping prevent obesity in children, Mr. Sepulveda says, the program is aimed at employees who might neglect to exercise on their own but would willingly participate as part of a family project. Each family that completes the program receives \$150.
 - K) All of these ideas sound promising. But the architecture of obesity is so rooted that policy makers, companies, communities, families and individuals will need to undertake a variety of efforts to displace and replace it, says Alan Lyles, a professor at the School of Health and Human Services at the University of Baltimore.
 - L) And American efforts can seem trivial compared with those in Britain, where the government has taken many measures, requiring changes in schools, health services and the food industry. Britain now places restrictions on advertising fatty, sugary and salty foods during children’s shows, for example. And cooking classes are required for all 11- to 14-year-old students in the nation. The hope is to teach a generation of children who grew up on prepared foods how to cook healthy meals, and perhaps to make eating at home — instead of at the local fried fish-and-chips shop — the *default* (默认的) option.
41. Some companies regard employee health as a renewable resource, and discourage their staff from working overtime.

42. Policymakers, companies and individuals will need to make a lot of efforts to displace and replace the architecture of obesity.
43. The social environment is the real problem that leads to obesity.
44. According to Dr. Edington, the environment has an influence on people's behavior.
45. American people's obesity rates and medical costs have been rising.
46. Behavior change is a common recommendation given to obese people by health experts.
47. Promoting fatty, sugary and salty foods during children's programs is restricted in Britain.
48. The government could change people's eating habits by cutting agricultural subsidies on less healthy food.
49. The companies make efforts to keep employees healthy, which will reduce their costs of medical care.
50. Equalizing food pricing might encourage Americans to adopt a healthier eating habit.

Section C Multiple Choice Questions

Directions: *In this section, you will read two short passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on your ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Some people in the British Victorian era hated mustaches. They thought an unshaven upper lip was crude and ungentlemanly. For example, a British businessman left 10 pounds to each of his employees without a mustache. Managers of the Bank of London seemed to be a little more tolerant. They prohibited mustaches only during working hours.

Are you laughing yet? After all, our society doesn't pay attention to such silly details of how we look. Or does it? Spend 15 minutes watching customers shop at any department store. You'd think they were making decisions that compare with choosing a career!

Consider that importance of athletic shoes. In 1984 Michael Jordan wore a pair of black and red high-tops in a pre-season basketball game because the NBA said he'd be fined if he wore his "Air Jordans" during a regular-season game. The maker of the shoes could not have planned a better marketing strategy. TV commercials pictured Jordan saying, "On Oct. 15, Nike created a revolutionary new basketball shoe. On Oct. 18, the NBA threw them out of the game. Fortunately, the NBA can't keep you from wearing them. Air Jordans!" Suddenly the kind of shoes people wore became as important as a declaration of independence.

Since the time you were wearing diapers (尿布), the fashion industry has been studying you very carefully. They know that 80 percent of America's teenagers talk about the ads they like – a powerful kind of word-of-mouth marketing. Advertisers spend big bucks to learn what's going on between your ears because teens spend billions of dollars annually on the latest in fads (新奇的时尚) and fashions.

But **the lure of fashion could never be a Christian's problem**, right? Wrong. Even Christians are touched by the influence of advertising in TV, radio, magazines, billboards and Web sites. If we aren't careful, it's easy to become more worried about how we look than about how we think.

It's been said that "fashion is the science of appearances, and it inspires one with the desire to seem rather than to be." This goes along with the apostle (信徒) Paul's words about "those who

take pride in what is seen rather than in what is in the heart”. Not too long ago, international tennis star Andre Agassi appeared in a TV commercial saying, “Image is everything!” The apostle Paul would not have agreed.

51. The examples in the first paragraph are given in order to _____.
- A) introduce that people today care as much about appearance as before
 - B) entertain readers with odd behaviors of Englishmen in Victorian era
 - C) show how Englishmen in the past cared about their look
 - D) explain that a mustache was not popular in the past
52. According to the passage, “Air Jordans” is _____.
- A) a pair of black and red high-tops
 - B) a new brand of Nike basketball shoe
 - C) a symbol of independence in people
 - D) a sales pitch used on TV commercials
53. The fashion industry follows teenagers closely because _____.
- A) the ads for fashion are their favorite topic
 - B) teenagers are a large consumer-group of fashions
 - C) marketing the latest fads needs the opinions of teenagers
 - D) their thoughts and hobbies are attractive to the fashion industry
54. By “**the lure of fashion could never be a Christian’s problem**” (Para. 5), the author implies that _____.
- A) Christians never worry about what to wear
 - B) Christians need to get away from the mass media
 - C) a real Christian should not desire to follow fashion
 - D) the influence of fashion ads cannot reach Christians
55. Which of the following is an appropriate title for this article?
- A) Power of advertising.
 - B) Fashion marketing.
 - C) Being fashion-conscious.
 - D) Being clothes-minded.

Passage Two

Mysterious night-shining clouds that light up the polar skies have become more shining and frequent in recent years and climate change may be the culprit(罪魁祸首), scientists announced. So-called noctilucent (夜发光的) clouds, which drift across the sky in sparkling colors during polar summers, are ten times brighter than previously believed, according to recent data from NASA’s AIM satellite. The data, collected during two polar cloud seasons, also suggest the formations appear daily, are more widespread, and have started to form at lower latitudes than before.

Night-shining clouds are made mostly of ice particles that form when water vapor condenses

onto atmospheric dust. The AIM mission is the first detailed exploration of the clouds, which form about 50 miles above Earth's surface --"literally on the edge of space," AIM principal investigator said. The air there is a thousand times drier than the Sahara, and the temperature can drop to minus 235 degrees Fahrenheit --ideal conditions for creating clouds. A likely explanation for the clouds' surge is that temperatures in the upper atmosphere have gotten even colder due to the build-up of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Yearly emissions of carbon dioxide levels have grown about 20 percent since 1990. Most scientists agree the build-up is causing climate change and heating up Earth's surface. In the upper atmosphere, however, carbon dioxide does not act like a thick, heat-trapping blanket. Instead it forms a thin layer, allowing heat to escape, temperatures to drop, and ice particles to form. These clouds are the mine's canary(金丝雀) of global warming.

The evidence linking carbon dioxide to changes in night-shining clouds is still *tentative*. But in all honesty, we don't know of any other plausible reasons why it wouldn't be global climate change. If that's true, that says not only are we changing the atmosphere where we're living, we're changing a very remote part of our atmosphere. Such far-reaching change means that we need to be concerned. If the cloud changes are indeed tied to carbon dioxide build-up, here's another confirming reason we should strive to do something about it.

AIM also discovered "dramatic changes" in cloud behavior, said Scott Bailey, AIM's deputy principal investigator. The data suggest the clouds are highly variable, rotating every five days according to minute shifts in temperature. "These clouds are exquisite thermometers. Now we're able to see the whole life cycle of a cloud for the first time," Bailey told *National Geographic*.

56. From the first paragraph, we learn that night-shining clouds _____.
- A) usually form in low latitude area
 - B) usually form in higher latitude areas
 - C) are brighter in summer than in winter
 - D) disappeared in recent years
57. What are the ideal conditions for creating clouds?
- A) The temperature is as low as minus 235 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - B) The air is a million times drier than that of Sahara.
 - C) Extremely dry air and low enough temperature.
 - D) A mild climate and the build-up of carbon dioxide.
58. The word "tentative" (Line 1, Para.3) most probably means _____.
- A) discouraging
 - B) important
 - C) insignificant
 - D) uncertain
59. What is implied in the sentence "These clouds are the mine's canary of global warming." (Paragraph 2)?
- A) Night-shining clouds may be a sign of global warming.
 - B) The canary can act as a predictor of weather conditions.
 - C) Global warming is caused by night-shining clouds.
 - D) Night-shining clouds may accelerate global warming.
60. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) In the upper atmosphere, CO₂ acts as a thick, heat-trapping blanket.
 - B) The build-up of CO₂ causes climate change and heats up Earth's surface.
 - C) Yearly emissions of CO₂ levels have grown about 20 percent since 1980.
 - D) The build-up of CO₂ is produced by a kind of bird.

Part III

Translation

Directions: *Translate the following passage from Chinese to English.*

中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。许多父母认为应该努力工作，确保孩子受到良好的教育。他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资，而且花很多时间督促他们学习。多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。由于改革开放，越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参加国际交流项目，让其拓宽视野。通过这些努力，他们期望孩子健康成长，为国家的发展和繁荣做出贡献。

Part IV

Writing

Directions: *Write an essay based on the following topic. You need to provide a **TITLE** for this essay and are to write in three parts. In the first part, state what your opinion is. In the second part, support your opinion with specific reasons and details. In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary. Your writing should be at least 150 words.*

Do you support college graduates starting their own businesses upon graduation? Why or why not?